

[THURSDAY, February 22, 1796.]

NEW-YORK

OR,

GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES;

THE



[NUMB. 1416.]

JOURNAL;

THE

ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published 13th of Nov. 1769.
Flour at 18/ 6d. per Ct.

A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb
11 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to
weigh 13 oz. for 2 Coppers.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	51. 9d.	Beef per Barrel	47s. 0d.
Flour	17s. 6d.	Pork	30s. 0d.
Brown Bread	15s. 0d.	Salt	2s. 0d.
West-India Rum	35. 9d.	Bohea Tea	4s. 3d.
New-England ditto	35. 0d.	Chocol. per Dos.	59s. 0d.
Muscovado Sugar	60s. 0d.	Brown Wax	7s. 9d.
Single refin'd ditto	55. 0d.	Nut Wood	30s. 0d.
Molasses	55. 0d.	Oak ditto	19s. 0d.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and Sea's
Rising and Setting, till Thursday next.

D's Age.	High- Water.	Low- Water.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
THURSDAY	27	7	after 6	39	before 6
FRIDAY	28	8	6	34	6
SATURDAY	29	9	6	33	6
SUNDAY	30	10	6	32	6
MONDAY	31	11	6	30	6
TUESDAY	1	12	6	29	6
WEDNESDAY	2	1	6	28	6

LEGHORN, October 24.

THEY write from Kaminiack, that at the
affair which happened near Yaffi and
the Neiter, their remained dead on
both sides, on the field of battle,
6000 men, and that more than 2000
Russians were found with their heads cut off.

Petersburg, Oct. 28. On account of the con-
quest of all Moldavia by the troops of the Empress,
Te Deum was sung here yesterday, accompanied
by a discharge of the artillery of the fortresses and
the admiralty. At night there was a ball at court,
and the whole city was illuminated.

The government, in order to continue the war
with vigour, in case the interposition of certain
powers to bring the Porte to pacific sentiments
proves ineffectual, hath ordered 50,000 men to be
raised, who are to be employed in the completion
and augmentation of our land and sea forces.

Warsaw, Oct. 21. The circular letter which
the Prussian minister addressed the 4th of this month,
by order of the King his master, to the chiefs of
the confederates in Poland and Lithuania, is a
picture of all the excesses committed by them
against his Majesty's subjects. The minister warns
them seriously therein, to alter their conduct, if
they do not choose to feel the effect of the King's
resentment, who, by means of a body of 50 or
60,000 men, could easily bring them to order.

The Turkish forces, since their retreat from
Choczim, have repassed the Danube, with many
curses against the new Grand Vizier and the Sultan,
for sending them out on so unsuccessful an expedi-
tion; and since that they are divided into two bodies,
between which so great an enmity prevails, that
they are making war upon each other. The
number of Confederates slain by them, on their
retreat from Choczim, is said to amount to 600
men.

L O N D O N.

Nov. 8. We hear that the celebrated Dr. Lu-
cas, the Irish patriot, is shortly expected in Lon-
don from Dublin, in order to lay a complaint of
an extraordinary nature, before a great personage.

This day, about one o'clock, the Right Hon.
the Lord Mayor, William Beckford, Esq; the
Lord Mayor Elect, with several of the Aldermen,
and the two Sheriffs, attended at Guild-hall,
when the new Lord Mayor was sworn into that
office, and the chair and other ensigns of Mayoral-
ty were surrendered to him, after the ac-
customed manner; the streets were prodigiously
crowded, and the acclamations of the people were
almost incredible.

It is assured, that advices of a very interesting
and alarming nature, with respect to the Colonies,
have lately been transmitted from North-America.

Nov. 9. A noble Lord who is going abroad, as
some say for the recovery of his health, has, we
hear, in reward for his services to the Public, ob-

tained a grant of lands from the Crown, on which
it is proposed to erect a sumptuous edifice (not in
honour of the peace) for his own residence. The
situation is in Hyde-Park, nearly opposite Con-
stitution Hill Gate.

Nov. 10. A letter from Leghorn, dated Oct.
20, says, "Mr. Dick and Mr. Udney, English
Consuls, the one in this City and the other at Ve-
nice, have received orders from their Court, to
cause all the ships of their nation, to observe a perfect
neutrality in the war between Russia and the Ot-
toman Porte."

Advice is said to be received, that when the last
express arrived at Smyrna from Constantinople,
the banner of Mahomet had been displayed from
the top of the tower of the Grand Seigneur's Serag-
lio, which was never done but in the most danger-
ous insurrections.

Extract of a letter from the Cape of Good Hope;
dated May 16, 1769.

"By the accounts we have here from the Dutch
ships, our affairs in Bengal seem to be in a ticklish
situation; our soldiers discontented on account of
the arrears due to them by the Company, have
mutinied, and destroyed several of the out garrisons,
and Hyder Ally's arms are still victorious in the
Carnatic: He now seems determined to accede
to no terms of accommodation."

Nov. 13. Advice from the Continent confirms
the report of an insurrection of the people having
happened at Constantinople, who flock in great
crowds to the Seraglio, demanding the names of
those who first advised and promoted the war. The
Janisaries were then neuter.

It is computed there are now upwards of 400
sail of ships in the River to be sold, which used
to be employed in the North American trade, be-
fore the late taxation of the Colonies. What a
considerable decrease must this make in the con-
sumption of the manufactures of this country!

By a Gentleman from Portsmouth we are inform-
ed, that nothing can be more miserable than the
crew of the Russian men of war lately in that port.
He tells us, they lived chiefly on rask flesh,—that
they had scarcely any coin to purchase necessities
with at foreign ports,—and that, so little were they
acquainted with the essentials requisite for a long
voyage, that they were not furnished with a suffi-
cient quantity of water for a week, and must have
absolutely perished for want of that element, had
it not been totally from accident.

They advise from Copenhagen, that the King
had prohibited, under severe penalties, the build-
ing any more ships of war in the dominion of Den-
mark, for the service of France.

Letters from Berlin mention, that the Polish
Marshal Linski, having been obliged to retire with
the Confederates into the Prussian territories, was
surrounded by a body of Hussars, and made priso-
ner with all his people. His military chest contained
14,000 ducats, which will be employed in repairing
the losses which his Prussian Majesty's subjects have
sustained by the Confederates.

Letters arrived by this day's mail, bring authen-
tic accounts, that fourteen ships of the line are sit-
ting out by the French at Brest, which it is supposed
are destined for the Mediterranean, as a fleet of
Observation.

Nov. 15. It is said, that if the Marquis of
Granby resigns, General Conway will succeed him
in the Ordnance Office, and the Earl of Albemarle
in the Army.

A letter from Dieppe, dated the 10th instant,
mentions, that Lord Bute arrived there last Wednes-
day night, and next day proceeded on his journey.
*Particulars of the Peace concluded between the Eng-
lish and Hyder Ally.*

The forts and places taken from each other to be
restored: Each to bear the expence they have been
at. A perpetual league offensive and defensive,
and the prices of troops hired in such cases stipu-
lated. A mutual exchange and releasement of pri-
soners. And a freedom of trade both in the Mycore
Country and the Carnatic.

Nov. 24. In case of a war, 400 American ships

may, as trade stands between us and the Colonies,
be converted into privateers. If this is not tempo-
rary, we should be glad to know what is?

It is said, some great holders of Stock, had a
hand in the raising and propagating the reports
concerning a war with France. Their view in it,
may be guessed, without a profundity of sagacity;
but that people should be so imposed on by them,
as to sell their stock under its value, requires an un-
common depth of wisdom to find out.

Nov. 27. The celebrated Dr. Musgrave has ab-
solutely refused to sign the Devonshire petition, al-
tho' he was so great a stickler in the promotion of
it.—The reason for his not signing it, it is said, by
some, to be the Freeholders having absolutely re-
fused to insert therein the Doctor's charge against
Lord B. Lord H. &c. but others whisper, that it
is owing to means having been found, to remove all
the patriotic Æsculapius's suspicions of the malver-
sations of the noble persons concerned in the nego-
ciating and concluding of the peace.

We hear, that although every Colony on the
Continent of America, except one or two, have
come into a resolution not to import British goods,
yet not a manufacturing village in this kingdom
complains of a slack trade; nay, what is more,
when some of them were applied to, at the close of
the last session, to sign a petition, setting forth their
distresses arising from the suspension of the Ameri-
can orders, they said, that they were then so fully
employed that they could not, with any colour of
truth, sign such a petition.

The following letter has made its appearance in the
public papers; on which, the public are left to
make their comments:

To Charles Jenkins, Esq; Lord of the treasury.
SIR, Exeter, July 18, 1768.

"I Am sorry to have any occasion of writing
to a gentleman upon a subject which, strik-
ing deeply at his friend, must unavoidably be dis-
agreeable to himself. But I am under the necessity
of telling your noble friend, Lord Bute, and I hope
you will permit me to do it through you, that he
stands accused of no less a crime than selling the
late peace to the French; some particulars of
which accusation were delivered to Lord Halifax
more than three years ago. Lord Bute, I believe,
is well apprised of the charge; and I need not tell
you that he has taken no steps to disprove it. He
will probably impute this to his contempt both of
the accusation and the accuser; and if he does, I
cannot contradict him. But I would be bold to
say, that, in general, innocent men do not content
themselves with despising their accusers in private,
but commonly take some pains to convince the
public too of their being really despicable. His
Lordship, however, will do as he pleases. I shall only
add, that if this private admonition is neglected
(as probably it will) I shall think myself at liber-
ty to give him a public one, which can never
come more properly than when he is preparing
to leave the Kingdom.

I am, Sir, with all due respect,

Your very obedient, humble servant,
S. MUSGRAVE.

Dec. 1. A letter from Dublin, dated Nov. 25;
says, "On Thursday last the Bill for the augmen-
tation of the forces on this Establishment, passed
in an august Assembly, by a great majority."

It has been remarked, that after the American
Stamp Act had passed, in the year 1766, great com-
plaints were made that the trade of England was
at a stand, on account of the orders from New-
York and Boston being countermanded; upon
which that Act was repealed, as it was supposed it
might be detrimental to the various manufacturers.
The Shoemakers and Weavers, it was said, would
be totally ruined; but now, in three years after-
wards, when there are counter-orders from almost
every part of America, the complaints are totally
different. The Leather-Cutters alledge, that there
are not hides enough in the kingdom for home-con-
sumption, and pray for leave to bring in foreign
ones: And the Weavers, instead of being distressed

For work, at this time insist upon the full wages that they have been deprived of for some years back; and their masters, to induce them to go to work, have agreed to give it.

A Letter from Dublin, dated Nov. 18.
“We are greatly astonished to find that the H— of C—s have not only agreed to the proposal of the L—d L—t, for an augmentation; but have voted him an address of thanks for the measure. According to this plan, the army on our establishment is to consist of 15,235 men; but though we are to pay for this number, we are to have only 12,000 here. Surely the sugar-plumb at the end of his L—p’s message could not have operated so strongly? The staff officers upon this establishment who die, shall not be replaced, but gradually reduced to a Commander in chief and five general officers. There is a doubt for you, certainly every way adequate to the pay of 3235 men, who are to remain in your kingdom? Doctor L—s is almost out of his senses, and I have been intoxicated ever since I heard this address was voted for yesterday.”

THOMAS L—N.”
The assurance given the House of Commons in Ireland, on the passing the augmentation bill of land-forces, that 12,000 effective men should always remain in that kingdom for their defence, unless in case of an invasion or rebellion in Great Britain, has caused great speculation, that the word *rebellion* should be introduced, is supposing an apprehension of a rebellion, and that this augmentation bill is a sort of preparation against one.

December 26. We hear the result of the many C—t C—s lately held, is a fixed resolution NOT TO DIS-SOLVE THE P—T.

Notwithstanding the complaint which generally prevails, that our trade is every where on the decline, and particularly in North-America, we are well informed, that in the year 1747, the net revenue of the Customs did not amount to 900,000l. and that this year it surpasses 2,300,000l. sterling.

A letter from an English Merchant at Constantinople says, “the ruin of this mighty empire seems at length to be resolved on. The Grand Signior’s situation is truly pitiable: surrounded by his Ministers and flatterers, he is kept a perfect stranger to the transactions of his own army; and which is, indeed, almost ruined, through the want of military skill in the principal officers. Trade is the only thing which at present runs in its right channel; how long it may continue to do so, Heaven only knows.”

Letters arrived this day by the Lisbon mail mention an attempt having been made on the life of the King of Portugal, by shooting at him; and that the person who fired at his Majesty had been apprehended.

Friday an opulent merchant in this city was arrested on the Royal Exchange for 20,000l. to which he immediately gave bail.

Articles of some Importance omitted in November.

In a few days Gen. Melville will set out for the West-Indies, to take upon him the government of the five ceded islands, to which he is appointed.

We hear that Lieut. Col. Vaughan, of the 46th regt. is appointed Governor of West Florida.

A little time since some persons (Tories) were put into the commission of the peace for Leicestershire, without the approbation or even the knowledge of the Duke of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant of the county; who resented this ill-treatment, by a request to resign. The Ministry offered to make him a peer; but his Grace declared that the affront being public, the reparation must be so likewise. In the mean time the commission goes on, and the Duke persists in his resignation.

It is believed that his noble son, the Marquis of Granby will follow the laudable example of his Grace.

Major Rogers, Governor of Mechilimakinak, lately arrived from North-America, was presented to his Majesty at St. James’s, and had the honour to kiss the King’s hand.

It is reported, that the E— of C— has signified, that he will make a motion in a certain Assembly, in order to know the sense of that body with respect to the several petitions presented to his Majesty.

An express was lately sent off from the office of Admiralty, Charing-cross, to the Commander of his Majesty’s Squadron in the Mediterranean, with orders, as it is said, to watch the motions of the French fleet, now ready to sail from Toulon.

A morning paper says, the Court of Versailles has publicly intimated to the Russian Ambassador, residing at the Court of Great Britain, his Majesty’s intentions of opposing any Russian conquests in the Mediterranean.

A great Magistrate of the city of London has received a letter from the Earl of C. the contents of which having transpired, are said to be as follows: “That, in his opinion, the thanks of the nation were due to the Livery of London, for again electing a man so upright, independent and able, to that high office; and he thought they were due also to him, for accepting it at the present crisis: That he himself had never opposed, but assisted the present Ministry, whilst they acted upon Constitutional Principles: That he had formed a resolution never more to engage himself in public business, but that the present alarming situation of affairs, and the necessity of the times, require it of him, and therefore he is determined to do every thing in his power to co-operate with his Lordship, in restoring the peace and liberties of the Nation.”

We are informed, that there has been no extraordinary Board of Admiralty, that no expresses have been sent to any of our sea ports, and that such reports are only contrived by some ill-designing people, in order to depreciate the value of the public funds.

The report of several armaments, propagated this week, tending to alarm people of an approaching war with France, is only a stock-jobbing scheme of a French Duke, and his Agents here, to lower our stocks to make an advantage, which he has done to a great amount.

It is reported, that a certain Governor has declined to return any more to his former department in America.

A Gentleman who arrived from Lisbon, says, it is the

prevailing opinion there, that a rupture between Spain and Portugal is unavoidable.

Kingston, (Jamaica) 23 December.

A Gentleman from Cuba, says, it was reported there, that General O’Reilly having married in Old Spain, the Dutchess of Jamaica, (so called there) by whom he had a Son: His Catholic Majesty had offered him both Men and Money, when ever he should think proper to make a Descent on that Island, to recover his Wife’s Fortune, in Favour of his Son.

The Spanish Gnada Coftas have taken at Rio de la Hache, the following Vessels, viz. two Sloops, Rutherford and Calves, from Jamaica, and a Schooner, Blanchard, from Hispaniola, with Provisions for that River; and a Schooner, Brookman, from Hispaniola for Coracao with Cotton.

Nov. 23. Yesterday came down near the East End of the Island, two large Ships, supposed, from the Number of Men and Guns, to be Spanish Men of War; a Pilot Boat belonging to Port-Royal seeing them lie to, supposing they wanted to come in, came up and put a Negro Pilot on Board the largest Ship; they immediately fill’d their Sails, and stood off, carrying away the Pilot.

We have advice from the Musquito Shore, that a Conspiracy has been formed by the Spaniards, and Musquito Indians, and a Day fixed, to cut off the English settlers on that Coast.

CHARLES-TOWN, (So. Carolina) January 2.

Our Advice from New-Orleans, are, that Gen. O’Reilly, with all the Troops under his Command, except about 500 left as a Garrison, were gone back to Cuba; other Accounts, say the Troops only were gone, and that the General would go in two or three Months; others that, he and the Troops were to go in that Time: And that Don Lewis De Anzares, had, or was to have, Command of the Troops and Government. About fifty French Soldiers had enter’d into the Spanish Service, were sent up the Mississippi, to garrison a Fort on that River opposite to the Illinois, under the Command of M. St. Ange.

Jan. 4. Last Thursday Dec. 23, landed here, from on board the Brice, Capt. Muir, from Bristol, Sir William Draper, Knight of the Bath, accompanied by Richard Collins, Esq; a Capt. in his Majesty’s Navy, and his Lady, intending to make the Tour of America. The Reports of Sir William’s coming in a public Character, were not true.

This Day put in here, the Schooner Nelly, Capt. Covenden, from North-Carolina, bound to Philadelphia, but blown off. Yesterday failed for London, the Ship London, Alexander Curling, Master, having on board one of the richest Cargoes shipped since the Peace, viz. 368 Casks, containing 139,134 lb. Indigo; 26 Hds. and 200 Bundles Deer Skins; 10 Casks containing 1000 lb. Bees-Wax; 4 Casks Pot-Ash; 655 Barrels of Rice; 300 Barrels of Pitch; one Bag of Cotton; 4 Pipes and 2 Hds. Madeira Wine; 17 Tons Braziletto Wood; and of *return’d Goods* 5 Bales of Cloth, 1 Bale and one Cask Silks, and *William Henry Drayton, Esq; Author of several political Pieces, remarkable for their elaborate inconsistency, in Opposition to the patriotic Measures of his Countrymen, and the constitutional Rights and Liberties of all English America. This Gentleman’s obstinate perverseness, threw him into the most ridiculous Distress imaginable. It appears by his own petition to the Assembly, [publish’d in this Paper some Weeks ago,] that (tho’ he is a Man of Fortune, and reckon’d one of the first Rank in the Province) he was shunned as an infected Person, condemned to Solitude in the midst of a populous City, and justly excluded from all social intercourse. His Distress is a striking Proof of the Efficacy of the Non-Importation Agreement, and an honourable Testimony of the Virtue and Integrity of those concern’d in it.—His Complaint seems something similar to that made to Samuel by Saul—That God had forsaken him.*

We are told that the Brice, Capt. Muir, from Bristol, has brought only 46 Packages of European Goods, and all enumerated in the Resolutions. The Nancy, Capt. Jordan, from London, no Goods but Furniture and Baggage belonging to the Passengers.—The Jenny, Hunter, from Liverpool, Salt and a few other Articles, all enumerated, and the Industry, Kenny, from London, no Goods of any kind.

A great number of Settlers from the North of Ireland are arrived here.

Jan. 25. A new Pilot Boat belonging to Messrs. Waldrons, which had been missing ever since the 13, was on Thursday last found on shore on the back of Coffin land; two white Men and two Negroes, who were in her, were drown’d. The Bodies of the two white Men and one Negro, have been found and inter’d.

Feb. 1. There was a general Meeting of the Inhabitants, at Liberty Tree on Tuesday last, in order to determine upon some Matters of Difficulty relative to the general Agreement for Non-importation. When it was unanimously voted, That 100 Pipes of Wine from Teneriffe, imported

by Mr. Gillon, should be stored, not to be used before a general Importation takes Place,—or to be re-ship’d; and effectual Measures were agreed upon to bring Delinquents to reason, to prevent the Importation, buying or selling of Goods contrary to the Agreement, brought by transient Persons, or others from the Colonies or any other Place; and a fix’d Determination appear’d in the Inhabitants of the Province to continue free from the smallest Violation of their Agreement. The Non-Subscribers have tried every Art to elude the Effects of it, and dispose of their Goods, Produce &c. but in vain—as they have refused to conform to the Measures necessary for the Preservation of the Society, they are justly excluded from the Benefits of it—Their Interchange with it is cut off, and every one refuses to buy of, or deal with them, or even with any Person who can be discover’d to act for them.

Several thousand Pounds Sterling worth of British Goods not admissible by our Agreement, which have been sent here in Hopes of a Market, are now in Store, there to remain till a general Importation takes Place, or to be sent back; among which is a Parcel lately brought from Rhode-Island, from which Place all Vessels will be watched with particular Vigilance.

This Week 24 Casks of Wine 40 Casks of Raisins from Boston, and 3 Negroes from Jamaica, were re-ship’d for the Ports from whence they came. [The Carolina Papers contain a more particular Account of the Proceedings of this Meeting, which were conducted with the greatest Coolness and Regularity. But we have not Room for the Account.]

Martial Law was proclaimed the 23d of December last in Jamaica, it is said under some Apprehension from the enterprising Disposition of Gen. O’Reilly, who was returned to Havana, leaving only 500 Troops at New-Orleans.

WILLIAMSBURG, (in Virginia) Jan. 25, 1790

On Wednesday night, Captain Ferguson, lately from the West-Indies, arrived in the packet from Norfolk, in custody of an Officer, and was committed to the public goal, being accused of the murder of three of his crew, and a Negro boy of his own, at sea; for the last of which he is to take his trial here.

Some time about Christmas last, a tragical affair happened at a plantation in North Wales, Hanover county, belonging to Bowler Cocke, Esq; the particulars of which, according to the accounts we have received, are as follows, viz. The Negroes belonging to the plantation having long been treated with too much lenity and indulgence, were grown extremely insolent and unruly; Mr. Cocke therefore had employed a new Steward. The Steward’s deputy (a young man) had ordered one of the slaves to make a fire every morning very early; the fellow did not appear till sunrise; on being examined why he came not sooner, he gave most insolent and provoking answers, upon which, the young man going to chastise him, the fellow made a stroke at him with an ax (or some such weapon) that was in his hand, but happily missed him. The young man then closed with him, and having the advantage, a number of other slaves came to the Negro’s assistance, and beat the young man severely. At last the ringleader (a very sensible fellow) interceded for him, on which they desisted. The young man then made off as fast as he could, to procure assistance to quell them; whilst he was gone, they tied up the Steward, and also a poor innocent, harmless old man, who overlooked a neighbouring quarter, and on hearing the uproar, had paddled across the Creek to know the cause of it.—These they whipped till they were raw from the neck to the waistband. In some time the young man returned, with about twelve white men, and two little boys carrying each a gun. They released the poor unhappy sufferers, and then proceeded to a barn, where they found a large body of the Negroes assembled (some say forty, some fifty) on whom they tried to prevail by persuasion, but the slaves, deaf to all they said, rushed upon them with a desperate fury, armed with clubs and staves; one of them knocked down a white man, and was going to repeat the blow to finish him, which one of the boys seeing, levelled his piece, discharged its contents into the fellow’s breast, and brought him to the dust. Another fellow having also knocked down another of the Whites, was, in the same manner, shot by the other boy. In short, the battle continued sometime desperate, but another of the Negroes having his head almost cut off with a broad sword, and five of them being wounded, the rest fled. The accounts vary; some say three were killed upon the spot, and five wounded, others that two were killed, and five wounded, one of whom died soon after. It is said they had threatened to kill the Steward as soon as he came to the plantation. The ringleader was one of the slain.

PHILADELPHIA, February 19.

We hear that several Gentlemen, Inhabitants of Annapolis, Prince-George’s and Baltimore Counties, having met at Annapolis, to consider in what Manner the Goods, brought by the Good Intent, Capt Errington, from London, should be disposed of, agreed, (to their lasting Honour) that the whole Cargo, to the Value of 25,000l. Sterling, should be sent back immediately; and the Vessel was to sail the first fair wind.

To the P R I N T E R,
New-York, February, 21.

THE Ladies in Boston have come to a voluntary Agreement, intirely to forbear the Use of Tea in their Families (unless in Case of Sickness) this Agreement, which was first set on Foot the last Day of January, was on the 12th Instant subscribed by 300 Ladies of the highest Rank and Influence.

The Agreement for Non-Importation not only continues in full Force at Boston, (where notwithstanding Mr. Mein’s Publications, it appears to have been inviolably observed, except by a few whose Names are publish’d as infamous Betrayers of their Country) but seems daily to acquire additional Strength and Firmness; as the Propriety, Importance and Necessity of it becomes more and more evident,

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he has the Ch
Man; a Soldie

and generally known; the People in the Country and Island Towns, begin more heartily to concur in the Measures, and assist in carrying them into Execution; so that there is little Doubt they will have the full Effect intended, either in effecting a Repeal of the oppressive Acts, or learning the People to supply their Necessities, by their own Industry, so that it will be a Matter of Indifference to them whether those Acts are repealed or not.

Mr. HOLT.
Your giving the following a Place in your Paper, will oblige many of your Customers.
The Principle, of God's appointing and protecting Tyrants, an Absurdity not believed by the Romans.

I Do not find that a Servitude so beastly and ignominious was borne by the Romans out of Principle. Their Religion as vain, and superstitious as it was, had never offered such an Insult to common sense, as to teach them that their Deities, as capricious as they thought them, warranted Tyranny, and sanctified Tyrants; that the brutal and bloody Caligula, was the beloved and Vicegerent of Jove, Almighty, all Wise and all Merciful: That the worst of Men had a Commission from Heaven, to oppress all Men, and to destroy the best: That Murder, Rapine and Mistrule, were Government, and such lawless and bloody Robbers were Governors divinely appointed; that Society had no Remedy against devouring Lust, and the raging Sword which were destroying all the Ends of Society, and Society itself. These are Absurdities below Paganism and all its Chimeras; even the Superstition of Pagans, never broached such Blasphemies and Indignities to God and Man; never propagated Doctrines which would have turned Men into Idiots, destitute of Reflection and Feeling; nay, into Beasts of burden, and Beasts for Sacrifice: Turned the Deities into Devils; human Society into a Chaos of Blood and Carcasses, and this Earth into a Place of Torments. It never entered into the Heart of a Greek or a Roman, nor into any Heart which felt the Sentiments of Virtue and Humanity, that it was unlawful to defend Law; a Crime to ward against Murder, Barbarity, and Desolation; and an Impiety to do the most God-like Action, which can be done on this Side Heaven, that of disarming a Tyrant and saving one's Country from perishing. It is true that the Romans flattered their Tyrants, as Tyrants ever will be flattered. But as the Names and Appearances of the old Government still subsisted, they pretended to believe that none but the old Laws were exercised; and by the old Laws, the Emperors still pretended to act, for several Generations after the State was enslaved; and even during the Reigns of the worst of the Cæsars, the Romans expressed high Contempt for Nations who were avowedly Slaves, and for Kings who were avowedly arbitrary: And it then continued usual to behold foreign Monarchs attending the Levee and Train of the Roman Magistrates and Governors of Provinces; nay, they were sometimes denied access, and treated with great Scorn.

GOVERNMENT is doubtless a sacred Thing, and justly claims all Reverence and Duty; but in the Idea of Government, is implied, that of public Protection and Security; that it is the Terror of evil doers, and the Encouragement of such as do well. But when what was Government ceases; and what is called Government, is, in reality, general Oppression, Havock, and Spoil; when a Power prevails which is swayed by evil doers, to the Destruction of all who do well; when Law and Righteousness are banished, Lust and Iniquity Triumph: Property is violently invaded, and Lives are wantonly destroyed—is this Government?—If it be, I should be glad to know what is not Government.

To the PRINTER,
New-York, Feb. 20.
SIR,
SOME People already discover their Anxiety about a proper Grand-Jury to impeach Capt. M'Dougall, and if that fails, they hope the Attack will be by Information in the Name of the Attorney General; but their capital Attention is for a Petty Jury to their liking. And some say all the Sons of Liberty ought to be excluded as Parties too deeply interested in the Event of the Cause. The Law, I am informed says, the Array can't be challenged for Favour, because the Suit will be in the King's Name, and every Man ought to be favourable to his Prince.

To the PRINTER,
New-York, Feb. 20.
SIR,
I should hereafter ask a Son of Liberty for his Vote, one of them has declared that he will refuse it, unless the Petitioner will swear to certain Articles,—one of which is, that he will ever afterwards appear as publicly among the Sons of Liberty as he used to do in the Time of the Stamp Act; and that he will never kick down the Ladder of Liberty as soon as he has mounted by it, into the Chair of Honour and Power.

NEW-YORK, February 22.
Extract of a Letter from London, dated Dec. 20, 1769.
"You have a new Governor appointed, Lord Dunmore; he has the Character of being a good-temper'd honest Man; a Soldier, brave and generous. He does not go

over till the Spring. I hope you will all be as happy in him as in his Predecessor."

By Letters from Detroit, we are informed, that several Boats with Goods, have been seventy Days in crossing Lake Erie; the Distress of the People was very great, they were obliged to keep two human Bodies, found unhurt, upon the Shore, in order to collect and kill the Ravens and Eagles, that came to feed on them, for their Preservation. Many other Boats are frozen up, within forty Miles of Detroit: A great many Traders small Boats, with Goods, have been lost.

This Day, sails the East of Halifax Packet Boat, Captain Boulderson, with the Mail for Falmouth, with whom goes Passenger, Mr. Samuel Broome, of this City, Merchant. Boston Post not come in.

[If we have been obliged to leave out many Pieces this Week, which we hope will be excused, as we could not help it.]

Wanted immediately,
A Person who will undertake to erect, at a Place about 50 Miles from this City.
A FORGE with two Hammers and four Fires.
It will be required that the Timber be cut speedily, before the Sap begins to rise, and that the Undertaker perform the whole Work, gravel the Dam, &c. finding himself Hands, Team and Provisions.
Good Security will be given, that the Money, according to Agreement, shall be paid when the Work is completed. Inquire of the Printer. 16 19

Remains for SALE, at
WILLIAM NEILSON'S STORE,
In Great Dock-Street,
A large Assortment of the following GOODS,
Cheap for READY MONEY.

DEEP and light blue, black,
white, green, red, scarlet, brown, coffee, crimson, snuff, and drab coloured shalloons; black fawnets, gold and brown superfine muslins, blue and bloom do. yellow and bloom do. yellow and brown do. orange and brown do. scarlet and bloom do. white and green do. yellow and green do. white and blue do. green and garnet do. a great variety of striped and printed linses and cottons, gold and red cross barr'd do. gold and blue do. garnet and copper-plate work'd do. red and black flower'd linses; cotton chintzes, two blues and gold colour'd do. flower'd and border'd printed handkerchiefs, black Barcelona do. sewing silks of all colours, tailors threads of the best quality, hair bindings, buttons: 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 swanikin blankets; dark and light grey, brown, green, blue, crimson, red, scarlet, buff, coffee and brick colour'd 7-4, and 8-4 coatings; dark and light grey, brown, blue, green, scarlet, crimson and drab colour'd 7-4 and 8-4 naps; dark grey, brown, claret, coffee and mix'd frizes and rattens; mix'd brown, drab and cloth colour'd double milled linses and narrow cloths; also choice butter in firkins, &c. 16 18

TO BE SOLD.
NINETEEN Years Lease (from
the first day of May next) of a commodious and well situated dwelling house and lot of ground, now in the tenure and occupation of Mr. John Davan, Leather Breeches-maker; together with one other dwelling house adjoining thereto: said premises are situate on the North side of Queen-Street, contiguous to the Fly Market, in the centre of the city, which renders it valuable and convenient for either Merchant or Mechanic; it has been the most noted place in New-York, for carrying on the leather dressing and Breeches making Business, for upwards of twenty years past;—the lot is esteemed one of the best and most commodious in the city; the whole in good sufficient and tenantable repair, and now (at the work of times,) rents for ninety pounds per Annum: Any person inclinable to purchase the lease of the above-mentioned premises, may hear of the conditions by applying to JOHN COX at the New Gaol.
Also to be sold, two lots of land No. 2 and 4 situate in the Township of Barnet, on the West side of Connecticut River, in the county of Cumberland; the whole containing 700 acres or thereabouts: A good title will be given for the same; any person inclinable to purchase, may apply as above. 22d February 1770. 16 19

To be SOLD, by
NICHOLAS BOGART,
In the Broad-Way, near O'Nege-Market;
London long pipes, TD
A variety of Scot's thread, by the ounce or pound, Scot's stuff in bladders, or by the lb.
Felt hats, men and boys castor ditto,
White Chapel round and square pointed needles, Knitting needles, Jews harps, Horn combs, and ivory fine teeth'd ditto,
Painboard and silk stay laces, Cruels and English workeds, Calicoes, stamp linen and cottons, white calicoes, Mullins and French cottons, Long lawns, cambricks, and Plain lawns,
A variety of thread laces, and Darning threads,
Ell & yard wide plain gauze, Ell black gauze, love and love ribbons,
Silk and leather womens gloves,
Worsted and leather womens mitts
Holland bedtiches, 7-4 and 6-4 bunts,
Best China cups and sausers, Poplins, worsted damasks, & Camblets,
Black and coloured India taffeties,
Black English taffeties and Perfians,
Sarsenets, various colours, Knee garters, various colours, Broad-cloths of various co-

New-York, Feb. 15, 1770.

THE Partnership between Joseph
Randle and John Ridgway, being this Day dissolved; all Persons concerned are desired to bring in and settle their Accounts, and pay or receive the Balances due. 16 19

To be let, from the first Day of MAY next,
THE noted tavern, known by
the name of the sign of the Dove, situate on Harlem road, about five miles distant from New-York, together with a commodious kitchen, garden, barn, stable and small tract of land, contiguous thereto. The said premises will be let for one year, or a lease thereof given for a term of years, as may best suit the lessor and lessee:—For further particulars inquire of JAMES MILLS, at the New Gaol. *New-York, 15th Feb. 1770.* 16 19

To be LET or SOLD,
A House and Lot, situate in Eliza-
beth-Town, in the Province of New-Jersey, late the Property of Mr. Joseph Woodruff, jun. deceased, and now in the Possession of Mr. Oliver Spencer. This is a convenient well finished House, and very near the public Landing, therefore fit for almost any kind of Business. Also a Lot of Ground (adjoining to Elliot Crefy's House) on which are two small Tenements and a new Wharf.
Also to be let, the House and Lot formerly the Widow Hamlokes, now in the Possession of Mr. Isaac Arnet: This House is pleasantly situated, on Elisabeth-River, in the Centre of the Town, and also very convenient for Business. Inquire of the Subscribers in Elisabeth-Town.
WILLIAM P. SMITH,
ISAAC WOODRUFF,
ELIAS BOUDINOT. 16 19

To be SOLD,
BY the subscriber, living in the
township of Pilesgrove, in the county of Salem and western division of the province of New-Jersey; the one half of a forge, with four fires and two hammers, with coal houses and a convenient dwelling house; the whole built with Stone, and in good repair, not more than three years old, with a smiths shop, and a number of workmens houses, sufficient to accommodate the workmen, together with the half part of a stone grist mill, two years old, and in good repair, on a never failing stream of water, constantly supplied with springs; the mill evershot, with one pair of stones, belting tackling all goes by water, within half a mile of the above-said forge. Also the one half part of the mine, within a quarter of a mile of said forge, containing a sufficiency of good iron ore to supply any number of works, which has been proved both in blooming and refining, and is of a superior quality to any iron made in the province.—Also one other forge with three fires and one hammer, with sufficiency of room to erect another hammer, and fire in the same house: A good saw mill on the same dam, the whole in good repair and new, with a furnace, casting and bridge houses, and other conveniences suitable for the same, on the said forge dam, with a coal house, sufficient to contain fifteen hundred loads of coal; a smiths shop, tan yard, curry shop, shoemakers shop, and a bark mill; also a good dwelling house and kitchen, with a good spring of water near the door; store house, stables and workmens houses: the whole within a mile of the grist mill, and a mile and half of the first mentioned forge, and a mile from the mine hole; with about thirty acres of good improved meadow, within a mile of the furnace, and about four hundred acres of rich swamp adjoining, within the same distance, with two good farms within a mile, sufficient to put in a hundred acres of grain a year, with a sufficient quantity of fine timber land, to accommodate the furnace and two forges for any time. The greatest distance to cart coal will not exceed three miles in twenty years: The purchaser may have with the works, 600 loads of coal, and two thousand cords of wood within a mile of the furnace, the greatest part set in pits. The whole is situated in a fine country for trade, where there is plenty of all sorts of country produce. To be sold reasonably, and on a good stream of water, called the Wallkill-river, in the county of Sussex, in east Jersey, forty miles from New-Wind-for; where is good navigation to New-York, and thirty miles from a landing on the river Delaware: From which place, iron may be transported to Philadelphia, reasonably. Any person inclining to purchase all, or part, may apply to the subscriber, at his house, or to Abia Brown, living at said works. 16 19
15th Feb. 1770. JOSEPH SHARP.

To be sold, at public Vendue,
ON Thursday the eighth Day of March next, the Residue of the Goods and Chattels, belonging to the Estate of the Rev. Cornelius Blauw, deceased, consisting of his wearing Apparel, some Jewels, Plate, &c. some valuable Books in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Dutch Languages; among others are, the Works of the following Authors, (to wit) Markius, Hornebeck's, Leydecker, Turretinus, Amesius, Pareus, Beza, Wolfius, Spanhemius, Vossius, and others; also the Works of Cicero, and several Classic Authors, &c. The Vendue to be held at the House where the said Dominus Blauw lately lived, and to begin at ten o'clock in the Forenoon. The Terms of Sale will be made known, at the Time and Place aforesaid. Dated the fifteenth Day of February, 1770.
Mary Blauw,
Johannes Demarest, } Administrators.
D. Isaac Browne. 16 19

BY Order of Nathaniel Pettit and
Thomas Van Horne, Esqrs. two of his Majesty's Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Sussex: Public Notice is hereby given, that Thursday the 22d of March, is appointed by said Judges to meet, at the Court House in said County, in order to discharge John Allen, he having complied with the Conditions of the late Act of Insolvency. Feb. 21th, 1770. 16 19
New-Jersey. **BY** order of the honourable John Anderson, Monmouth, John Taylor, and John Wardle, Esqrs. three of the Judges of the court of common pleas for said county; That William Tompson, petitioner for debt, in said gaol, was this tenth day of February, 1770, qualified to his schedule of his effects, pursuant to a late act of assembly; an act, entitled, an act for the relief of insolvent debtors, made this present tenth year of his Majesty's reign. Now these are to give notice, to the creditors of said debtor, that they be together at the court house of said county, on the 20th day of March next, to shew cause if any they have, why the said debtor's estate should not be assign'd for the use of his creditors, and his body discharged from gaol, pursuant to said act. 16 19

POET'S CORNER.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE, October 21.
To the PRINTER.

SIR,
THE enclosed lines are a literal translation of a Welsh manuscript; the names, which seem to have formed the alternate rhymes in the original, were scarcely legible, I was obliged to omit several letters belonging to them in the translation.

G. WILKES.
BENEATH this marble stone, now rotting, lies
The body of the illustrious G—;—
As for his soul (methinks the Devil cries)
For goods receiv'd, that I've a draft on.
Oh ho! (cries Belzebub) if that's your son,
We'll have a noble game at buffet:
Come, down—each throw—I'll bet you ten to one,
And sweep stakes for the soul of R—l.
Well thrown! Come, R—y's mine—here On—w goes—
But stay, who's there?—us Moloch knocks:
What smell unusual doth offend my nose?
Odso! my old acquaintance F—x.
What horrid form, so scratching, this way comes,
That strikes th' infernal circle mute?
Sound up a royal march—beat, beat your drums,
And hail your honour'd patron R—l.
But why that leering eye so oft turned back?
What anguish in thy bosom tages?
Is't for thy—loft, or empty sack?
Oatmeal and girls are here your wages.

To all the SONS of LIBERTY.

WHEREAS Mr. Abraham De La Montaigne was applied to for his House, that the Sons of Liberty in general, might there commemorate the Anniversary of the Repeal of the Stamp Act, on the 19th Day of March next, But it appearing that his House was engaged for a certain set of Gentlemen, according to his Advertisement in the public News Papers. A Number of the Sons of Liberty in this City, were under the Necessity of purchasing a proper House for the accommodation of all Lovers of freedom on that Day, and for their Use on future Occasions, in the Promotion of the Common Cause.

THIS is therefore to give Notice, that the House so purchased, is the Corner House in the Broad-Way, near Liberty-Pole, lately kept by Mr. Edward Smith: And all the Sons of Liberty, without Discrimination, who choose to commemorate that Glorious Day, are requested to attend at the said House on the Nineteenth Day of March next, for the Purpose aforesaid. Dinner will be served up at two of the Clock, and the Bill called precisely at Six.

N. B. The Nineteenth Day of March is fixed upon, as the Eighteenth, being the Anniversary Day of the Repeal, happens on the Sabbath.

THE Co-partnership of Thomas and John Shipboy being dissolved, all persons whatsoever, indebted to the said partnership, either by bond, note, or book debt, are desired to pay the same to Thomas Shipboy, of Albany, or Mr. Christopher Smith, in New-York, his Attorney, before the first day of May next, and to no other person or persons whatsoever. Debts not discharged by the time aforesaid, will be put into the hands of an Attorney, in order to be treated as the law directs, without any further notice.

TO BE LEFT from the 1st of May next.

A House in Maiden-Lane, opposite to Mr. Rutgers's Brew-house, with seven fire places, a good yard, a pump of excellent water, and a good cistern; enquire of the printer hereof.

TO BE SOLD.

THE noted Grift-Mills on Cran-berry Brook, in the County of Middlesex, Province of New-Jersey, all in good working order, has two Pair of stones, three good bolts which go by water, the stream is good, a framed house, stable, lot of three acres of good English meadow adjoining: Also 21½ acres of good land, a good framed dwelling house and Barn thereon two miles from said mills, and 19 acres of meadow lying along Pecosipin Brook; they lie in a pleasant and healthy country, the estate of Michael Reynolds, deceased, the mills are well situated for a Country store, lying on the stage road ten miles from South-River landing, and 18 miles from Abbot's landing on Delaware, so that the purchaser may send his produce, or receive goods from either New-York or Philadelphia, at a very reasonable rate: The mills to be sold separately, if required: For further particulars, enquire of us, on the premises, who will give a good title.

Feb. 10, 1770. Grace Reynolds, } Execut.
John Reynolds, }

To be let from the first day of

May next; a new house, two stories high, 6 fire-places, and a dry cellar: The whole well finished; wherein Mr. John Lamb now lives, next the corner of Mr. Cruger's house, on the dock, fronting the River. Inquire of Gerardus Duyekink, at the universal store, the corner of the Old Slip-Market: Where yet may be had, an assortment of articles at present somewhat scarce, glass ware, such as wine-glasses, decanters, &c. Iron wire forced, box tin, London and Bristol pewter, paper hangings, window glass, painters and dyers colours; and sundry other articles to them connected; a large and complete assortment of China and drugs—with many other articles belonging to different branches, too tedious to mention.

WANTED,

A Gentleman that is Master of the Latin and Greek Languages, and some Knowledge of the Mathematicks, and is willing to be a Tutor in a Gentleman's Family, may, by applying to the Printer, hear of an advantageous Offer.

N. B. No Person need apply, but such as can be well recommended and are of unblemished Characters.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

To be sold, for no Fault, but want of Employ.

A Negro Man about 22 Years old, is acquainted with all Kinds of House Work, understands taking Care of a Horse, and Country Business. Inquire of the Printer at the Exchange.

TIMOTHY M'Dermott formerly of Castle-Dermott in the county of Kildare, and kingdom of Ireland, who came to America in the year 1738 will hear of something very much to his advantage, by applying to the printer hereof.

New-York, 31st January 1770.

To be SOLD, or LEFT for a Term of Years.

Sundry Lots of Ground situate lying and being near the Ship Yard, in Montgomery, and others in the Outward of this City, near the Widow Riker's: Any Person or Persons inclinable to purchase, or lease any of the aforesaid Lots, may know with whom to treat, by applying to the printer hereof.

To be sold, at first Cost, for Cash only, at the House of

THOMAS CHARLES WILLETT,

In WALL-STREET,

A Great Variety of black India pearl and other neck-

Laces, Trolly, minioner, blond and Threads and sewing silk,

Brussels laces. Cravats, stay laces, tapes and

Silk stockings, silk and other Nonpareils, stay makers

gloves, Gauzes, flower'd lawn aprons trimmings, and satins of

Silk, linen and Barcelona all sorts for cloaks, &c.

handkerchiefs, Best English stays; scarlet

Muslins, copper plate linen cloth cloaks,

and cotton for gowns, Striped Lutestrings, Stuffs Sarsenet and stuff quilted

Black and white crape, Combs of all sorts, Italian

Jewel pins, paste buckles, hair powder,

pencils, pocket books, Flowers of all sorts, fans,

Black japaned pins, needles, Packing trunks, hat boxes,

French pearl, garnet and jet Childrens shoes;

necklaces and ear rings, A variety of ready made hats,

The business is carried on as usual, and the best accounts Bonnets and other fashiona-

of fashions have been sent over by every packet for that purpose.

TO BE SOLD,

BY John Thompson, in Middle-

town, in the Colony of Connecticut, two Mills and worms; one 800 gallons the other 150, with sundry articles belonging to said Mills, or the lot and buildings whereon they stand, will be sold cheap.—A farm or tract of land with some improvements on it of 3, 4 or 500 acres, in this or Boston government would be taken in exchange: If the farm should be deemed of greater value, the odds would be paid in cash. The Mills have been but little used, and are good and strong.—For further particulars, apply to said

Connecticut. 13 16 JOHN THOMPSON.

THE proprietors of the Susque-

hannah purchase, in January 1768, granted a tax of two dollars on each right, and also in April 1769 granted a tax of two dollars on each right, a considerable part of which taxes have been paid in, and improved for the company's use, and at a meeting of said company January 20th 1770, it was agreed upon and voted that such proprietors as have hitherto neglected paying in said taxes, that they pay them to the committee appointed to receive them, by the first day of March next, and such as shall neglect to pay said taxes by that time, their right is declared by a vote of said company forfeited, and doth revert to said company.

Per order of the said meeting in Jan. 1770.

14 16 SAMUEL GRAY, Clerk.

New-Jersey, Monmouth, } B Y Order of the Honourable

January 23, 1770. } John Anderson, John Taylor,

and James Lawrence, Esq; three of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for said County; That Ebenezer Apple-

gate, Benjamin Sutphen, Levy Hart, John Tilton, James Dorset, Thomas Ryan, Giles Williams, Thomas Evingame,

Henry Worth, Joseph Taylor, and William Hankison, jun. all Prisoners for Debt in said Gaol; were on the 18th Day

of January 1770, qualified to their Schedules of Effects, Pursuant to a late Act of Assembly, entitled, an Act for the Re-

lief of Insolvent Debtors, made this present Tenth Year of his Majesty's Reign, &c.

Now these are to give Notice to the Creditors of said Debtors, that they be together at the Court House of said County, on the 17th of February next, (to show Cause if any they have) why the said Debtors' Estates, should not be assigned

for the Use of their Creditors, and their Bodies discharged from Gaol, Pursuant to said Act.

14 17

RUN-away from the subscriber,

living in Amherst township, Bucks county and Province of Pennsylvania, a Dutch servant man, named Adam Myer, about 25 years of age; well set, is much feared and

disfigured with the small-pox: Had on when he went away a blue Dutch made coat and jacket, with a great quantity of buttons on both: He left me in six weeks after he

landed,—and it is supposed, is gone towards New-York.

—Also, October 24, 1769.

Run away from the subscriber, a Negro woman named

Sarah, about 40 years of age, somewhat marked with the

small-pox, has two teeth remarkably broad; speaks good

Low Dutch and English, took some clothes with her, and

had on good shoes tied with strings, and it is thought is

gone towards N. York: Whoever will secure the above

described servant man in any gaol so as his master shall

have speedy notice, shall have a reward of six pound; if

taken out of the province and brought home, eight pounds

Pennsylvania currency; and for the Negro woman if she

is secured in any of his Majesty's gaols so as I shall have

her again, shall have a reward of one pound ten shillings

Pennsylvania currency, by me

N. B. If either of the above servants is secured in any

gaol, letters are desired to be directed to Mr. Leonard

Mercher, in Second-Street, Philadelphia.

13 16

LATELY imported, and to be sold

exceeding cheap for cash only, by JOHN KEATING, at his store between the Fly-Market and Burling's-Slip; a parcel of low priced yd. wide Irish linens, with a variety of other goods among which are,

BROAD-Cloths of different

colours, Shalloons, durants & tam-

mies. Hair and worsted plushes of

different colours. Fustians, silk twist and mo-

hair. Best twist and metal buttons.

Broad and narrow binding. Knee garters, silk laces,

A great variety of the most fashionable ribbons.

Black laces, gimps and bu-

gles. Thread and blond lace.

Gauzes and gauze handker-

chiefs. Cambricks and lawns.

Ghenting and long lawns.

Red and check linen hand-

kerchiefs. Check linen, dowlas and dia-

per. And several other articles, too tedious to mention, with a

neat assortment of military in the greatest taste.

Likewise at said KEATING's may be had pasteboard,

Wrapping paper, press paper, cartridge do. sheathing do.

punting do. and may be had in 10 days a quantity of writ-

ing do. all of this country manufacture: Good encourage-

ment to journeymen paper makers, and ready money for

clean linen rags.

THE Partnership of Bolton & Sigell,

being this day dissolved: All those whom they are

indebted, are desired to send in a state of their demands.

And it is humbly requested of those gentlemen who are in-

debted to them, that they will be pleased to discharge their

accounts, to enable Mr. SIGELL to settle his affairs as soon

as possible.

The business for the future, will be carried on, solely,

by RICHARD BOLTON, who begs leave to solicit the

continuance of the public's favour: The most respectful

attention shall be employ'd to secure the approbation of every

gentleman who pleases to frequent the house.

WANTED, A person who understands accounts, and is

properly qualified to take care of a cellar and bar: Such a one

with a good recommendation, will meet with good encourage-

ment. Feb 5th, 1770.

To the PUBLIC,

AN Advertisement having ap-

peared in last Monday's papers, inviting the Sons

of Liberty to dine at my house on Monday the 19th of

March next in order to celebrate the anniversary of the

repeal of the Stamp Act; which invitation not having pro-

ceeded from any of the gentlemen who engaged my house

for that day: I think myself obliged, not only in justice

to them, but also to the public, to give this notice, that

several gentlemen as a committee from a great number of

other gentlemen, having engaged my house some time ago,

for the celebration of the repeal of the Stamp Act on the

19th of March next, I shall not be able to entertain any

other company than those gentlemen and their connections

who engaged my house for that day.

ABRAHAM DE LA MONTAGNE.

New-York, February 6, 1770.

THE friends to Liberty and Trade,

who formerly associated together at Barden's, Jones's

and Smith's to celebrate the anniversary of the repeal of the

Stamp Act, are requested to meet for that purpose on Mon-

day the 19th of March next, at the house of Mr. Abraham

De La Montaigne.

Dinner will be served up precisely at two o'clock, and

the bill called at six.

To be LEFT or SOLD, from the 1st of May next.

THE noted house and lot of land

generally known by the name of the Glass-House,

where Mr. Taylor now lives; whoever inclines to purchase

or rent the same may apply to James Sacket or Cary

Ludlow.

13—

New-York, January 31, 1770.

LUDLOW and HOFFMAN,

having dissolved their partnership, desire all persons

indebted to them, by bond, note, or book debt, to discharge

the same, on or before the first day of May next, to prevent

the disagreeable necessity of having recourse to the law.

To be sold by Ludlow and Hoffman,

A Parcel of Bolting Cloths; like-

wife a dwelling-house in which is a convenient large

shop, besides three rooms on a floor, and a cellar under the

whole house, together with a large storehouse for storing of

wheat, &c. barn and horse stable, a good well, &c. with a-

bout 40 acres of land, including as much meadow land as

yields from 20 to 30 loads of hay, with a common right

for fire-wood; situate about one and a half mile from

Poughkeepsie town, on the Great Nine Partners road, the

fork where the roads from Fishkills, Philip's, and Beekman's

Precincts meet; supposed to be the best situation for trade

in Dutchess county.

To be sold at public vendue, on

the premises, the first Tuesday in April next, or at private

sale any time before, a farm or plantation, situated on Bound

Brook (five miles from Brunswick landing, and one and an

half mile from the town of Bound-Brook,) in Somerset

county, East New-Jersey, formerly in the possession of Wil-

liam Clawson, containing about 150 acres, of very good

land, the greatest part meadow, yielding from 70 to 80 tons

of hay a year. For further particulars, enquire of Mr. To-

bias Van Orden, at Bound-Brook, or Ludlow and Hoffman,

in New-York.

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JUNIUS'S REMARKABLE PLAN of an ADDRESS, &c.

Received by the last VESSEL from LONDON.

BOSTON, February 8, 1770.

Yesterday Morning arrived here the Brigantine Rising-Liberty, Capt. Cazneau, who left London the 22d of November, the Downs the 1st of December, Dover the 28th, and the Land's-End the 2d of January: Capt. Cazneau bro't Prints to the 26th December, from which we have the following.

From the London Evening Post, December 19. *When the Complaints of a brave and powerful People are observed to increase in Proportion to the Wrong they have suffered; when, instead of sinking into Submission, they are roused to Resistance, the Time will soon arrive at which every inferior Consideration must yield to the Security of the Sovereign, and to the general Safety of the State. There is a Moment of Difficulty and Danger, at which Flattery and Falshood can no longer deceive, and Simplicity itself can no longer be misled. Let us suppose it arrived. Let us suppose a gracious well-intentioned Prince, made sensible at last, of the great Duty he owes to his People, and of his own disgraceful Situation; that he looks round him for Assistance, and asks for no Advice, but how to gratify the Wishes, and secure the Happiness of his Subjects. In these Circumstances it may be Matter of serious Speculation to consider, if an honest Man were permitted to approach a King, in what Terms he would address himself to his Sovereign. Let it be imagined, no Matter how improbable, that the first Prejudice against his Character is removed, that the ceremonious Difficulties of an Audience are surmounted, that he feels himself animated by the purest and most honourable Affections to his King and Country, and that the great Person, whom he addresses, has Spirit enough to bid him speak freely, and Understanding enough to listen to him with Attention. Unacquainted with the vain Impertinence of Forms, he would deliver his Sentiments with Dignity and Firmness, but not without Respect.*

S I R,

IT is the misfortune of your life, and originally the cause of every reproach and distress which has attended your government, that you should never be acquainted with the language of truth, until you heard it in the complaints of your people. It is not, however, too late to correct the error of your education. We are still inclined to make an indulgent allowance for the pernicious lessons you received in your youth, and to form the most sanguine hopes from the natural benevolence of your disposition. We are far from thinking you capable of a direct, deliberate purpose to invade those original rights of your Subjects, on which all their civil and political Liberties depend. Had it been possible for us to entertain a suspicion so dishonourable to your character, we should long since have adopted a stile of remonstrance very distant from the humility of complaint. The doctrine included by our laws, *That the King can do no wrong*, is admitted without reluctance. We separate the amiable good-natured Prince, from the folly and treachery of his servants, and the private virtues of the man, from the vices of his government. Were it not for this just distinction, I know not whether your Majesty's condition, or that of the English nation, would deserve most to be lamented. I would prepare your mind for a favourable reception of truth, by removing every painful, offensive idea of personal reproach. Your Subjects, Sir, with for nothing but that, as they are reasonable and affectionate enough to separate your person from your government, so you, in your turn, should distinguish between the conduct, which becomes the permanent dignity of a King, and that which serves only to promote the temporary interest and miserable ambition of a Minister.

You ascended the throne with a declared, and, I doubt not, a sincere resolution of giving universal satisfaction to your Subjects. You found them pleased with the novelty of a young Prince, whose countenance promised even more than his word, and loyal to you not only from principle, but passion. It was not a cold profession of allegiance to the first Magistrate, but a partial animated attachment to a favourite Prince, the native of their country. They did not wait to examine your conduct, nor to be determined by experience, but gave you a generous credit for the future blessings of your reign, and paid you in advance the dearest tribute of their affections. Such, Sir, was once the disposition of a people, who now surround your throne with reproaches and complaints. Do justice to yourself. Banish from your mind those unworthy opinions, with which some interested persons have laboured to possess you. Distrust the men, who tell you that the English are naturally light and inconstant;—that they complain without a cause. Withdraw your confidence equally from all parties; from ministers, favourites, and relations; and let there be one Moment in your life, in which you have con-

sulted your own understanding.

When you affectedly renounced the name of Englishman, believe me, Sir, you were persuaded to pay a very ill-judged compliment to one part of your Subjects, at the expence of another. While the natives of Scotland are not in actual rebellion, they are undoubtedly entitled to protection; nor do I mean to condemn the policy of giving some encouragement to the novelty of their affections for the House of Hanover. I am ready to hope for every thing from their new born zeal, and from the future steadiness of their allegiance. But hitherto they have no claim to your favour. To honour them with a determined predilection and confidence, in exclusion of your English Subjects, who placed your family, and, in spite of treachery and rebellion, have supported it upon the Throne, is a mistake too gross, even for the unsuspecting generosity of youth. In this error we see a capital violation of the most obvious rules of policy and prudence. We trace it, however, to an original bias in your education, and are ready to allow for your inexperience.

To the same early influence we attribute it, that you have descended to take a share not only in the narrow views and interests of particular persons, but in the fatal malignity of their passions. At your accession to the Throne, the whole system of government was altered, not from wisdom or deliberation, but because it had been adopted by your predecessor. A little personal motive of pique and resentment was sufficient to remove the ablest servants of the crown; but it is not in this country, Sir, that such men can be dishonoured by the frowns of a King. They were dismissed, but could not be disgraced. Without entering into a minuter discussion of the merits of the peace, we may observe, in the imprudent hurry with which the first overtures from France were accepted, in the conduct of the negotiation, & terms of the treaty, the strongest marks of that precipitate spirit of concession, with which a certain part of your Subjects have been at all times ready to purchase a peace with the natural enemies of this country. On your part we are satisfied that every thing was honourable and sincere, and if England was sold to France, we doubt not that your Majesty was equally betrayed. The conditions of the peace were matter of grief and surprise to your Subjects, but not the immediate cause of their present discontent.

Hitherto, Sir, you had been sacrificed to the prejudices and passions of others. With what firmness will you bear the mention of your own?

A man, not very honourably distinguished in the world, commences a formal attack upon your favourite, considering nothing, but how he might best expose his person and principles to detestation; and the national character of his countrymen to contempt. The natives of that country, Sir, are as much distinguished by a peculiar character, as by your Majesty's favour. Like another chosen people, they have been conducted into the land of plenty, where they find themselves effectually marked, and divided from mankind. There is hardly a period, at which the most irregular character may not be redeemed. The mistakes of one sex find a retreat in patriotism; those of the other in devotion. Mr. Wilkes brought with him into politics, the same liberal sentiments by which his private conduct had been directed; and seemed to think that, as there are few excesses, in which an English Gentleman may not be permitted to indulge; the same latitude was allowed him in the choice of his political principles, and in the spirit of maintaining them—I mean to state, not intirely to defend his conduct. In the earnestness of his zeal, he suffered some unwarrantable insinuations to escape him. He said more than moderate men would justify; but not enough to entitle him to the honour of your Majesty's personal resentment. The rays of Reason, collected upon him, served only to illuminate, and could not consume. Animated by the favour of the people on one side, and heated by persecution on the other, his views and sentiments changed with his situation. Hardly serious at first, he is now an Enthusiast. The coldest bodies warm with opposition, the hardest sparkle in collision. There is a holy mistaken zeal in politics as well as religion. By persuading others, we convince ourselves. The passions are engaged, and create a material affection in the mind, which forces us to love the cause for which we suffer.—Is this a contention worthy of a King? Are you not sensible how much the meanness of the cause gives an air of ridicule to the serious difficulties, into which you have been betrayed? The destruction of one man has been now, for many years, the sole object of your government; and if there can be any thing still more disgraceful, we have seen, for such an object, the utmost influence of the executive power, and every ministerial artifice exerted without success. Nor can you ever succeed, unless he should be imprudent enough to forfeit the protection of those

laws, to which you owe your Crown, or unless your Ministers should persuade you to make it a question of force alone, and try the whole strength of government in opposition to the people. The lessons he has received from experience will probably guard him from such excess of folly; and in your Majesty's virtues we find an unquestionable assurance that no illegal violence will be attempted.

Far from suspecting you of so horrible a design, we would attribute the continued violation of the laws, and even this last enormous attack upon the vital principles of the constitution, to an ill-advised, unworthy personal resentment. From one false step you have been betray'd into another, and as the cause was unworthy of you, your ministers were determined that the prudence of the execution should correspond with the wisdom and dignity of the design. They have reduced you to the necessity of choosing out of a variety of difficulties;—to a situation so unhappy, that you can neither do wrong without ruin, nor right without affliction. These worthy servants have undoubtedly given you many singular proofs of their abilities. Not contented with making Mr. Wilkes a man of importance, they have judiciously transferred the question, from the rights and interests of one man, to the most important rights and interests of the people, and forced your Subjects, from wishing well to the cause of an individual, to unite with him in their own. Let them proceed as they have begun, and your Majesty need not doubt that the catastrophe will do no dishonour to the conduct of the piece.

The circumstances to which you are reduced, will not admit of a compromise with the English nation. Undecisive, qualifying Measures, will disgrace your government still more than open violence, and, without satisfying the people, will excite their contempt. They have too much understanding and spirit to accept of an indirect satisfaction for a direct injury. Nothing less than a repeal, as formal as the resolution itself, can heal the wound, which has been given to the constitution, nor will any thing less be accepted. I can readily believe that there is an influence sufficient to recall that pernicious vote. The House of Commons undoubtedly consider their duty to the Crown, as paramount to all other obligations. To us they are only indebted for an accidental existence, and have justly transferred their gratitude, from their parents to their benefactors:—from those who gave them birth, to the ministry, from whose benevolence they derive the comforts and pleasures of their political life;—who has taken the tenderest care of their infancy, relieves their necessities without offending their delicacy, and has given them, what they value most, a virtuous education. But if it were possible for their Integrity to be degraded to a condition so vile and abject, that, compared with it, the present estimation they stand in, is a state of honour and respect, consider, Sir, in what manner you will afterwards proceed. Can you conceive that the people of this country will long submit to be governed by so flexible a House of Commons? It is not in the nature of human society, that any form of government, in such circumstances, can long be preserved. In ours, the general contempt of the people, is as fatal as their detestation. Such, I am persuaded, would be the necessary effect of any base concession made by present House of Commons, and as a qualifying measure would not be accepted, it remains for you to decide, whether you will, at any hazard, support a set of men, who have reduced you to this unhappy dilemma, or whether you will gratify the united wishes of the whole people of England by dissolving the Parliament.

Taking it for granted, as I do very sincerely, that you have personally no design against the constitution, nor any views inconsistent with the good of your Subjects; I think you cannot hesitate long upon the choice, which it equally concerns your interest, and your honour to adopt. On one side, you hazard the affections of all your English Subjects; you relinquish every hope of repose to yourself, and you endanger the establishment of your family forever. All this you venture for no object whatsoever, or for such an object, as it would be an affront to you to name. Men of sense will examine your conduct with suspicion; while those who are incapable of comprehending to what degree they are injured, afflict you with clamours equally insolent and unmeaning. Suppose it possible that no fatal struggle should ensue, you determine at once to be unhappy, without a compensation either from interest or ambition. If an English King be hated or despised, he must be unhappy; and this perhaps is the only political truth, which he ought to be convinced of without experiment. But if the English people should no longer confine their resentment to a submissive representation of their wrongs; if, following the glorious Example of their ancestors, they should no longer appeal to the creature of the constitution, but to that high Being who

gave them the rights of humanity, whose gifts it were sacrilege to surrender, let me ask you, sir, upon what part of your subjects would you rely for assistance?

The people of I—l—d have been uniformly plundered and oppressed. In return, they give you every day fresh marks of their resentment. They despise the miserable Governor you have sent them, because he is the creature of Lord Bute; nor is it from any natural confusion in their ideas; that they are so ready to confound the original of a K— with the disgraceful representation of him.

The distance of the Colonies would make it impossible for them to take an active concern in your affairs, if they were as well affected to your government as they once pretended to be to your person. They were ready enough to distinguish between you and your ministers. They complained of an act of the legislature, but traced the origin of it no higher than to the servants of the C—n: They pleased themselves with the hope that their S—r—n, if not favourable to their cause, at least was impartial. The decisive, personal part you took against them, has effectually banished that first distinction from their minds. They consider you as united with your servants against A—r—a, and know how to distinguish the S—r—n and a venal P—t on one side, from the real sentiments of the English people on the other. Looking forward to independence, they might possibly receive you for their K—g; but if ever you retire to A—r—a, be assured they will give you such a covenant to digest, as the Presbytery of Scotland would have been ashamed to offer to Charles the Second. They left their native land in search of freedom, and found it in a desert. Divided as they are into a thousand forms of policy and religion, there is one point in which all agree. They equally detest the Paganry of a K—g, and the supercilious hypocrisy of a Bishop.

It is not then from the alienated affections of I—l—d, or A—r—a, that you can reasonably look for assistance; still less from the people of E—l—d who are actually contending for their rights, and, in this great question, are parties against you. You are not however destitute of every appearance of support. You have all the Jacobites, Nonjurors, Roman Catholics, and Tories, of this country, and all S—l—d without exception. Considering from what family you are descended, the choice of your friends has been singularly directed; and truly, sir, if you had not lost the Whig interest of England, I should admire your dexterity in turning the hearts of your enemies. Is it possible for you to place any confidence in men, who, before they are faithful to you, must renounce every opinion, and betray every principle, both in church and state, which they inherit from their ancestors, and are confirmed in by their education? whose numbers are so inconsiderable, that they have long since been obliged to give up the principles and language which distinguished them as a party, and to fight under the Banners of their enemies? Their zeal begins with hypocrisy, and must conclude in treachery. At first they deceive; at last they betray.

As to the Scotch, I must suppose your heart and understanding so biased, from your earliest infancy, in their favour, that nothing less than your own misfortunes can undeceive you. You will not accept of the uniform experience of your ancestors; and when once a man is determined to believe, the very absurdity of the doctrine, confirms him in his Faith. A bigotted understanding can draw a proof of attachment to the House of H—n—r, from a notorious zeal to the House of Stuart, and find an earnest of future Loyalty, in former rebellions. Appearances are however in their favour; so strongly indeed, that one would think they had forgotten that you are their lawful K—, and had mistaken you for a pretender to the C—n. Let it be admitted then that the Scotch are as sincere in their present professions, as if you were in reality not an Englishman, but a Briton of the North, you would not be the first P—ce of their native country against whom they have rebelled, nor the first they have basely betrayed. Have you forgotten, Sir, or has your favourite concealed from you, that part of our history, when the unhappy Charles (and he too had private virtues) fled from the open avowed indignation of his English subjects, and surrendered himself at discretion to the good faith of his own countrymen? Without looking for support in their affections as subjects, he applied only to their honour, as gentlemen, for protection. They received him, as they would your M—y, with bows, and smiles, and falsehood; and kept him until they had settled their bargain with the English parliament; then basely sold their native K— to the vengeance of his enemies. This, sir, was not the act of a few traitors, but the deliberate treachery of a Scotch parliament representing the nation. A wise P—ce might draw from it two lessons of equal utility to himself. On one side he might learn to dread the undigested resentment of a generous people, who dare openly assert their rights, and who, in a just

cause, are ready to meet their S—n in the field. On the other side, he would be taught to apprehend something far more formidable;—a fawning treachery, against which no prudence can guard, no courage can defend. The insidious smiles upon the cheek, would warn him of the canker in the heart.

From the uses, to which one part of the army has been too frequently applied, you have some reasons to expect, that there are no services they would refuse. Here too we trace the partiality of your understanding. You take the sense of the army from the conduct of the guards, with the same justice with which you collect the sense of the people from the representations of the ministry. Your marching regiments, sir, will not make the guards their example, either as soldiers or subjects. They feel and resent, as they ought to do, that invariable, undistinguishing favour with which the guards are treated; while those gallant troops, by whom every hazardous, every laborious service is performed, are left to perish in garrisons abroad, or pine in quarters at home, neglected and forgotten. If they had no sense of the great original duty they owe their country, their resentment would operate like patriotism, and leave your cause to be defended by those to whom you have lavished the rewards and honours of their profession. The Praetorian Bands, enervated and debauched as they were, had still strength enough to awe the Roman populace: But when the distant legions took the alarm, they marched to Rome and gave away the empire.

On this side then, which ever way you turn your eyes, you see nothing but perplexity and distress. You may determine to support the very ministry who have reduced your affairs to this deplorable situation. You may shelter yourself under the forms of a P—t, and set your people at defiance. But be assured, sir, that such a resolution would be as imprudent, as it would be odious. If it did not immediately shake your establishment, it would rob you of your peace of mind forever.

On the other, how different is the prospect! How easy, how safe and honourable is the path before you! The English nation declare they are grossly injured by their representatives, and solicit your M— to exert your lawful prerogative, and give them an opportunity of re-calling a trust, which, they find, has been so scandalously abused. You are not to be told that the power of the H— of — is not original, but delegated to them for the welfare of the people, from whom they received it. A question of right arises between the constituent and the representative body. By what authority shall it be decided? Will your M— interfere in a question in which you have properly no immediate concern? It would be a step equally odious and unnecessary. Shall the Lords be called upon to determine the rights and privileges of the Commons? They cannot do it without a flagrant breach of the constitution. Or will you refer it to the Judges? They have often told your ancestors, that the law of Parliament is above them. What party then remains, but to leave it to the people to determine for themselves? They alone are injured; and since there is no superior power to which the cause can be referred, they alone ought to determine.

I do not mean to perplex you with a tedious argument upon a subject already so discussed, that inspiration could hardly throw a new light upon it. There are, however, two points of view, in which it particularly imports your M— to consider the late proceedings of the H— of —. By depriving a subject of his birthright, they have attributed to their own vote, an authority equal to an act of the whole legislature; and, tho' perhaps not with the same motives, have strictly followed the example of the long Parliament, which first declared the Royal Office useless, and soon after, with as little ceremony, dissolved the house of Lords. The same pretended power which robs an English subject of his birthright, may rob an English K— of his C—n. In another view, the resolution of the H— of —, apparently not so dangerous to your M—, is still more alarming to your people. Not contented with divesting one man of his right, they have arbitrarily conveyed that right to another. They have set aside a return, as illegal, without daring to censure those officers who were particularly apprised of Mr. Wilkes's incapacity, not only by the declaration of the H—, but expressly by the writ directed to them, and who nevertheless returned him as duly elected. They have rejected the majority of votes; the only criterion by which our laws judge of the sense of the people; they have transferred the right of election from the collective, to the representative body; and by these acts, taken separately or together, they have essentially altered the original constitution of the H— of —. Veried, as your M— undoubtedly is, in the English History, it cannot easily escape you, how much it is your interest, as well as your duty, to prevent one of the three estates from encroaching upon the province of the other two, or

assuming the authority of them all. When once they have departed from the constitutional line, by which all their proceedings should be directed, who will answer for their future moderation? Or what assurance will they give you that, when they have trampled upon their equals, they will submit to a superior? Your M— may learn hereafter, how nearly the slave and tyrant are allied.

Some of your Council, more candid than the rest, admit the abandoned profligacy of the present H— of —, but oppose their dissolution, upon an opinion, I confess not very unwarrantable, that their successors would be equally at the disposal of the treasury. I cannot persuade myself that the nation will have profited so little by experience. But if that opinion were well founded, you might then gratify our wishes at an easy rate, and appease the present clamour against your government, without offering any material injury to the favourite cause of corruption.

You have still an honourable part to act. The affections of your subjects may still be recovered. But before you subdue their hearts, you must gain a noble victory over your own. Discard those little personal resentments which have too long directed your public conduct. Pardon this man the remainder of his punishment; and if resentment still prevails, make it what it should have been long since, an act of mercy, but contempt. He will soon fall back into his natural station—a silent senator, and hardly supporting the weekly eloquence of a newspaper. The gentle breath of peace would leave him on the surface, neglected and unremoved. It is only the tempest that lifts him from his place.

Without consulting your Ministers, call together your whole Council. Let it appear to the public that you can determine and act for yourself. Come forward to your people. Lay aside the wretched formalities of a K—, and speak to your subjects with the spirit of a man, and in the language of a gentleman. Tell them you have been fatally deceived. The acknowledgment will be no disgrace, but rather an honour to your understanding. Tell them you are determined to remove every cause of complaint against your government; that you will give your confidence to no man who does not possess the confidence of your subjects; and that you will leave it to themselves to determine, by their conduct at a future election, whether or no it be in reality the general sense of the nation, that their rights had been arbitrarily invaded by the present H— of —, and the constitution betrayed. They will then do justice to their representatives and to themselves.

These sentiments, Sir, and the stile they are conveyed in, may be offensive perhaps, because they are new to you. Accustomed to the language of courtiers, you measure their affections by the vehemence of their expressions; and when they only praise you indirectly, you admire their sincerity. But this is not a time to trifle with your fortune. They deceive you, Sir, who tell you that you have many friends, whose affections are founded upon a principle of personal attachments. The first foundation of friendship is not the power of conferring benefits, but the equality with which they are received, and may be returned. The fortune which made you a K—, forbid you to have a friend. It is a law of nature which cannot be violated with impunity. The mistaken P—e, who looks for friendship, will find a favourite, and in that favourite the ruin of his affairs.*

The people of England are loyal to the house of Ha—ver, not from a vain preference of one family to another, but from a conviction that the establishment of that family was necessary to the support of their civil and religious liberties. This, sir, is a principle of allegiance equally solid and rational, fit for Englishmen to adopt, and well worthy of your M—y's encouragement. We cannot long be deluded by nominal distinctions. The name of Stuart, of itself, is only contemptible;—armed with the sovereign authority, their principles were formidable. The Prince, who imitates their conduct, should be warned by their example; and while he plumes himself upon the security of his title to the crown, should remember, that as it was acquired by one revolution, it may be lost by another.

J U N I U S.

[* A great personage, on reading this passage, replied, "Hard fortune indeed! Surely no one envies my station."]

PETERSBOURGH, October 25.

Her Imperial Majesty received yesterday from Prince Gallitzin, a confirmation of the taking of Jassy, and all the principality of Moldavia, by Gen. Elmp; the conclusion of this relation, dated from Mzenk, mentions, that the Turks had passed the Danube with such confusion, that the Vizir could hardly assemble 3000 men, and that the shattered remains of that great army, which appeared so very formidable in the beginning of the campaign, were so much dispersed, that it was not possible to form out of them a corps capable of making the least resistance.

LONDON, Dec. 7. Certain advice is received from Ireland, that his Excellency Lord Townshend has prorogued the Irish Parliament.